COMPREHENSIVE PHARMACY REVIEW



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comprehensive pharmacy review

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Drug Metabolism, Prodrugs, and Pharmacogenetics

Marc W. Harrold

- I. INTRODUCTION TO DRUG METABOLISM. Drug metabolism (also called biotransformation) refers to the biochemical changes that drugs and other foreign chemicals (xenobiotics) undergo in the body, leading to the formation of different metabolites with different effects. Xenobiotics can undergo a variety of biotransformation pathways, resulting in the production of a mixture of intermediate metabolites and excreted products, including unchanged parent drug. Rarely is only one metabolite produced from a single drug.
 - A. Inactive metabolites. Some metabolites are inactive (i.e., their pharmacologically active parent compounds become inactivated or detoxified).
 - 1. The hydrolysis of procaine to p-aminobenzoic acid and diethylethanolamine results in a loss of anesthetic activity.
 - 2. The oxidation of 6-mercaptopurine to 6-mercapturic acid results in a loss of anticancer activity.
 - B. Metabolites that retain similar activity. Certain metabolites retain the pharmacological activity of their parent compounds to a greater or lesser degree.
 - 1. Imipramine is demethylated to the essentially equiactive antidepressant, desipramine.
 - 2. Acetohexamide is reduced to the more active hypoglycemic, I-hydroxyhexamide.
 - 3. Codeine is demethylated to the more active analgesic, morphine.
 - C. Metabolites with altered activity. Some metabolites develop activity different from that of their parent drugs.
 - 1. The antidepressant iproniazid is dealkylated to the antitubercular, isoniazid.
 - 2. The vitamin retinoic acid (vitamin A) is isomerized to the anti-acne agent, isoretinoic acid.
 - D. Bioactivated metabolites. Some pharmacologically inactive parent compounds are converted to active species within the body. These parent compounds are known as prodrugs.
 - 1. The prodrug enalapril is hydrolyzed to enalaprilat, a potent antihypertensive.
 - 2. The prodrug sulindac, a sulfoxide, is reduced to the active sulfide.
 - 3. The antiparkinsonian levodopa (L-dopa) is decarboxylated in the neuron to active dopamine.

II. BIOTRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS

- A. Phase I reactions are those in which polar functional groups are introduced into the molecule or unmasked by oxidation, reduction, or hydrolysis.
 - 1. Oxidation is the most common phase I biotransformation.
 - a. The majority of oxidations occur in the liver; however, extrahepatic tissues, such as the intestinal mucosa, lungs, and kidney, can also serve as metabolic sites.
 - The vast majority of oxidations are catalyzed by a group of mixed-function oxidases known as **cytochrome** P₄₅₀ (CYP450). These oxidases are bound to the smooth endoplastic reticulum of the liver and require both NADPH and a porphyrin prosthetic group. Unlike most enzymes, CYP450 uses a variety of oxidative biotransformations to metabolize a diverse group of substrates.



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